

**CLAIMS**

1. Kit for diagnosing disc herniation,  
characterized in that it comprises antigens from nucleus pulposus cells for determining an optional presence of antibodies to nucleus pulposus.
- 5 2. The use of an anti-antibody to antibodies to nucleus pulposus cells in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of disc herniation.
3. The use of a false antibody to nucleus pulposus cells in the manufacture of a medicament  
10 for the treatment of disc herniation, which false antibody is able to bind to and block the antigen in such a way that an immunological reaction is inhibited.
4. The use of soluble antigens from nucleus pulposus cells in the manufacture of a  
medicament or a diagnostic means for the diagnosis or treatment of disc herniation.
- 15 5. Method for treating disc herniation, whereby a therapeutically efficient amount of a compound that prevents the binding of serum antibodies to nucleus pulposus cells to bind to nucleus pulposus.
- 20 6. Method for treating disc herniation, whereby a therapeutically efficient amount of an anti-antibody to antibodies of nucleus pulposus cells is administered.
7. Method for treating disc herniation, whereby a therapeutically efficient amount of a false  
25 antibody to nucleus pulposus is administered, which false antibody is able to bind to and block the antigen in such a way that an immunological reaction is inhibited.
8. Method for treating disc herniation, whereby a therapeutically efficient amount of soluble antigens from nucleus pulposus cells is administered.

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